March 30, 2017

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Executive Director 1110 W. Washington St Phoenix, Arizona 85007

RE:

Replacement Continuous Release Reporting Forms for Hickman's Family Farms CR-ERNS Nos. 1173774 (Arlington North) and 1173775 (Maricopa)

### Dear Sir or Madam:

On March 28, 2017, we mailed your office four written Continuous Release Reporting Forms for four facilities owned by Hickman's Family Farms which were related to telephonic notifications to the NRS made on March 21, 2017, and were assigned the following CR-ERNS Numbers: 1173773 (Arlington South); 1173774 (Arlington North); 1173775 (Maricopa); and 1173776 (Tonopah). On review of the submission we noted that two of the written Continuous Release Reporting Forms had errors in the attached pages that need to be corrected, and we do so now.

Enclosed please find two replacement Continuous Release Reporting Forms for two of the Hickman's Family Farms facilities, corresponding to CR-ERNS Nos. 1173774 (Arlington North), and 1173775 (Maricopa). Please disregard the reports for these facilities that were mailed to you on March 28, 2017, and utilize these instead. The reports that were mailed to you on March 28, 2017, regarding CR-ERNS Nos. 1173773 (Arlington South) and 1173776 (Tonopah) are not being corrected and remain in effect.

Thank you for your consideration and please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Robert Phalen

Hickman's Family Farms

Environmental Program Manager rphalen@hickmanseggs.com

623-872-2341 (Office Phone)

623-300-5630 (Cell Phone)

### Maricopa

Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0086 Expiration Date: 11-30-2018

SECTION I: GENI INFO	ERAL PRMATIC	ON	CR-ERNS	Number:	1173775
Date of Initial Releas	e: Au	gust, 2002	Date of Init	ial Call to N	RC: 3/21/2017
		ort that you In	itial Written No	otification	
Signed Statement: I and rate under the definit best of my knowledge.	certify that t ions in 40 Cl	the hazardous substance FR 302.8(a) or 355.32 a	releases describe nd that all submitt	d herein are con ed information i	ntinuous and stable in quantity is accurate and current to the
Date 3/22/2017 Nar	me and Position	Glenn Hickman, President		Signature	MAL
Part A. Facility or Y	Vessel Info	rmation			
Name of Facility o	r Vessel	Hickman's Family Far	ms - Maricopa		
Person in Charge of Facility or	Name	Glenn Hickman	Pos	ition Presid	dent
Vessel	Phone Nun	aber 623-872-2308	Alt Phor	ne No. 62	3-764-2182
Facility Address or Vessel Port of	Street	12710 N. Murphy Roa	d	County	Pinal
Registration	City	Maricopa Star	te AZ Zip Cod	le 85239	
Dun and Bradstre	et Number	r for Facility 03	5864263	er der mild et halle mit te en prophet det er verkelningen den der verkelningen verkelningen verkelningen der	
Facility/Vessel	Latitude	Deg 32 Min 59	Sec 54.3	Vessel	LORAN Coordinates
Location	Longitude 1	Proportion and Control of Control			N/A
NOTE: Latitude/Longitude in and http://www.census.gov/ge					g-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, tion only.
Part B. Population I	nformatio	I			
Population Density	describes	m the drop-down lis the population dens is of your facility or	ity within a one	1.	ons
Sensitive Populations and		tive Populations or tary schools, hospitals, reti or wetlands)			stance and Direction from cility, if Known
Ecosystems within One-Mile Radius	N/A			N/A	

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

### CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the area in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous rulease under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report - [NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

- Notification of a change in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by
  a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);
- Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal
  range, the release must be reported as a stutistically significant increase;
- = For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

### Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zlp code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude
  and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an officer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable. http://www.dnb.com/US/duns\_updan=
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number ussigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S.Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.uegs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of tapographic maps for your state, which may be obtained from USGS free of charge. USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latitude/Langitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.saisig.nes/maps/lan-long-thider.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landvlew/.

### Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- 2. Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located 1/4 mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not required.

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Sensitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that have been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of sensitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

SECTION II: SOURCE INFORM		CR-ERNS Number:	1173775
	ase of a hazardous subst	nous and Stable in Quantity ance or mixture from your f	
	Maricopa Barn Numbers 1-7 11 = 08/02, M2 = 11/02, M3 = 0	03/03, M4 = 07/03, M5 = 11/03, M6	6 = 01/14, M7 = 03/14
I. Indicate whether the re	lease from this source is eithe	r:	
▼ Continuous without interest	erruption OR	routine, anticipated,	intermittent & incidental to
ccidents, do not qualify for of incidental to normal ope officiently predictable or research.  Provide a brief stateme of malfunction, describ	reduced reporting under rations and, by definition gular to be considered st	ing that the release is continuous a why the release from the malfunct	Unanticipated events are cipated, and are not and stable in quantity and rate.
manure drying area of the The manure is dried via f Each manure drying area	e house. ans that reduce the moisture, t is completely cleaned out at a rom each house 5-6 days per	the conveyor belt and deposited in the conveyor belt and deposited in the conveyor personal deposited in the conveyor and a management of every 7 days and a management.	ons.
•	established the pattern or rele	ease and calculated release estimate	
Other -	De la Operania i Louvenia		

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part A)

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration all sources of the release from your facility.

Providing this information accurately in the initial

written and first anniversary follow-up report will minimize future requests by EPA for additional information or clarification.

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately each continuous release source. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for each of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report each stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack is the same and the stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about each source of the release from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your named sources. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #3; Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C). You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for each continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that spacific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separate sources for purposes of reporting. This is desirable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

### Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, anticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is fugitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such fugitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storoge tanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be explained fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul. 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

For each source identified, provide the following information:

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the velease results from a malfunction, describe the mulfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

EPA Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form

The state of the s	JRCE ORMATION tinued)	CR-ERNS Number:	1173775
Name of Source:	Maricopa Barn Numbers 1-7 M1 = 08/02, M2 = 11/02, M3 = 03/	03, M4 = 07/03, M5 = 11/03, M6	= 01/14, M7 = 03/14
For the source identi, EACH source.  AFFECTED MEDIUM by the release from this so	ormation on the Source fied above, provide the following JM. Identify the environmental medicure. If your source releases hazardou reat the release to EACH medium as an affected.	um (i.e., air, surface water, soil, o s substances to more than one me	or ground water) that is affected edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing
	m affected is air, please also specify w	hether the source is a stack or a g	
O SURFACE WA	TER s any surface water body, give the na	me of the water body,	
Surface Water Body	N/A		
Stream	If the release affects a stream, give the Stream Order N/A	OR Average Flow Rate (cu	
☐ Lake	Surface area of lake (in acres)  If the release affects a lake, give the s	Average depth of lake urface area of the lake in acres a	-
If the release is on	OUND WATER or under ground, the location of public nure is contained in the manure drying a		niles.
associated with the com values. Please note tha identified.	ion is not required to comply with the regulation into into release. If this information is not provide the units specified below are suggested units.	ided, EPA will make conservative assu- You may use other units; however, be cer	mpions about me appropriate
Inside diameter (feet or mete	r, provide the following information, if available  18) N/A Gas Exil Velocity (ft or meters/s  Water, provide the following information, if available	Scc) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fa	hrenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A
	ge velocity of surface water (feet/second)	N/A .	

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part B)

### CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

### Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from each source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- 1. Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
  - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
  - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
  - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
  - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
  - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- 3. Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

Estimate	d Average Stream F	Estimated Average Stream Flow Rates				
		Mean				
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity				
Order Order	(CFS)	(fect/sec)				
<b>i</b>	0.65	1.0				
2	3.10	1.3				
3	15.00	1.5				
4	71.00	1.8				
5	340.00	2.3				
6	1,600.00	2.7				
7	7,600.00	3.3				
8	56,000.00	3.9				
9	171,000.00	5.6				
10	810,000.00	5.9				

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth if the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optional information - The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release. If the information below is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- 1. If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack, (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

Part C. Identity and Quantify of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released From Each Source  Name of Source:  Maricoso Barn Numbers 1-7  Maricoso Barn Numbers 1-7  Maricoso Barn Numbers 1-7  Morina Race of Source:  Morina Race of Source:  Morina Race of Morina Race of Morina Race of Morina Race of Days  Morina Race of Barn (in lib., Rg, or G) gard of the Cast of Get yard)  Morina Race of Each Mixture released from the source identified above and provide the following information. Inches units when symptical Reduced of the Released from the source identified above and provide the following information. Inches units when symptical Reduced of Components  Normal Range of OR Normal Range of OR Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Organishy of Components  Normal Range of Mixture released from the source identified above and provide the following information. Inches units when symptical Reduced of Components  Normal Range of OR Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Organishy (in lib., kg or C) per day) (			(commuta)	÷		varial distributions and				Carlo de Car
Include units where appropriate. Radiomaclides in curie cleased in Previous Year (in lbs., kg, or Ci) Release (in lbs., kg, or Ci) Release (in lbs., kg, or Ci) Release (Ci).  Total Quantity of Mixture Released or Release Occurs in Previous Year (in lbs., kg or Ci) (in lbs., kg or Ci)	Please provide a SEF	d Quantil	y of Each Ha heet for EACH	zardous Subs Source.	stance or Mixtu	re Released Fro	m Each So	arce		
Include units where appropriate. Rediomuclides in curre  Total Quantity  (in Ibs., kg. or Ci)  Release  nknown  All 12 Months  All 12 Months  respropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).  Total Quantity of Mixture Released in Previous Year  Release Occurs in Previous Year  (in Ibs., kg or Ci)  (in Ibs., kg or Ci)	Name of Source:	ŽΣ	aricopa Barn Num 1 = 08/02, M2 = 1	ibers 1-7 1/02, M3 = 03/03	3, M4 = 07/03, M5 =	:11/03, M6 = 01/14,	M7 = 03/14			
Normal Range   Number of Days   Total Quantity	List each hazardous sub	ostance rele	ased from the so	urce identified	above and províde	the following infor	1	lude units where appropri	iate. Radionuclides in curi	ss (CI).
above and provide the following information. Include units where appropriate. Radiomaclides in curies (G).  Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Components Mixture Release Occurs in Previous Year Upper Lower Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year Percentage Bound Bound Bound Bound (per year) (in lbs., kg or G)	Name of Hazardous Su	ibstance		Norm (in lbs., kg Upper Bound	nal Range , or Ci per day) Lower Bound			Total Quantity sed in Previous Year n lbs kg. or Ci)		le a
above and provide the following information. Include units where appropriate. Radiomuclides in curies (Cf).  Normal Range of Components Mixture  (in lbs., kg, or Cj per day) (in lbs., kg, or Cj per day) Number of Days Mixture Released  Weight Upper Lower Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year  Percentage Bound Bound Bound (per year) (in lbs., kg or Cj)	Ammonia	Andrew March Control		896 lbs / day	0 lbs / day	365	Unkr	JWII	All 12 Months	
above and provide the following information. Include units where appropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).  Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Components Mixture  (in Ibs., kg, or Ci per day) (in Ibs., kg, or Ci per day) Number of Days Mixture Released Weight Upper Lower Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year  Percentage Bound Bound Bound (per year) (in Ibs., kg or Ci)										
Name of Hazardous  Name of Hazardous  Neight Upper Lower Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year  Components Components Excentage Bound Bound Bound (per year) (in lbs., kg or Ci)  (in lbs., kg, or Ci per day) (in lbs., kg, or Ci per day) Number of Days Mixture Released Substance  Substance Weight Upper Lower Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year  (in lbs., kg or Ci)  (in lbs., kg or Ci)	List each mixture relea	sed from th	e source identifi		rovide the followin	1 1	clude units where	appropriate. Radionucli	des in curies (Gi).	
Substance Weight Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year  Substance Components CASRN# Percentage Bound Bound Bound Bound (in lbs., kg or Ci)	New	no of Hazar	on op		Normal Range Components	of OR Normall Mix	Range of ture or Ci ner day)	Number of Davs	Total Quantity of Mixture Released	Period of
		Substance Component	•	Weight Percentage	Upper Lo Bound Bo	wer Upper Upper  Sound	Lower	Release Occurs (per year)	in Previous Year (in lbs., kg or Ci)	the Release
	N/A									
						Septimina de la companya de la comp				

# **EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393). The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCl) released in 24-hour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCl was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFI) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFI occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

Period of the <u>Release</u>	February; June	All 12 months
Total Quantity Released in Previous Year (in lbs., kg or Ci)	11,500 lbs.	13,800
Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	<b>0</b> 0	120
Normal Range (in lbs., kg or Ci per day) Upper Bound Lower Bound	0 lbs	1.15
Norma (in lbs., kg o Upper Bound	9,950 lbs	6,000 lbs
CASRN#	7647010	7664393
Name of Hazardous Substance	Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	Hydrogen Flouride (HFI)

## EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE

include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and 2,3,5-tri-chlorophenol:

		Mixture Released Period of	(in lbs., kg or Ci) Release	79,500 lbs All 12 Months				
	Tot	(in lbs., kg or Ci per day) (in lbs., kg or Ci per day) Number of Days Mix	(in )	365				
mal Range of	Components Mixture	kg or Ci per day)	Bound	s 0 lbs				
OR Non	J	y) (in lbs.,	Bound	100 lbs	_			
d Range of	ponents	or Ci per da	Bounc		5	Š	o lbs	0 lbs
Norma	Con	(in lbs., kg				SOT OT	15 lbs	20 lbs
		Weight	Percentage		100/	<b>8</b> /01	15%	20%
			CASRN#		75310	13710	107028	933788
		Name of Hazardous	Components	(components listed below)	7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	chiylene oxide	Acrolein	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol
			Name of Mixture	Z	Þ	7	Z	2

## SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION INSTRUCTIONS

(Part C)

## CR-ERNS Number:

[1-800-424-8802]. This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC ERNS database.

# Part C - Identity and Ouanity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For each source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source. You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. Tou may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release.

To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

### Normal Range

The normal range of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases thal are both continuous and stable in quanlity and rate may be included in the normal range. Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For each source, follow the directions below to report each hazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you Identify the hazardous substance released by mame and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in wish to report separately.

- Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year. most chemical supplier company catalogues.

  - Estimate the total annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays. 261 days a year
  - Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For each source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source.

- 1. Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture. Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- Provide the upper and tower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of <u>each hazardous substance component</u> of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of the nissure that was released from the identified source during the previous year.
  - Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year. days a year, while another source may be continuously aperating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
- Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

lculation of the SSI Trigger  r EACH hazardous substance co releasing sources and their upp ostance.			
me of Hazardous Substance:	Ammonla		
o calculate the SSI trigger (i.e., the upper bove, aggregate the upper bounds of the ection II, Part C. If the hazardous subst component as calculated in Section II, Pa	normal range of the ic ance is also a compone	lentified hazardous substance ac ent of a mixture, be certain to inc	ross all sources identified in
Name of Source(s)		Upper Bound of the No the Release (specify lb	
Maricopa Barn #s 1-7	896 lb	S.	
	**************************************		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
P	international distribution of the second		
	and the second s		
TOTAL - SSI trigger for this l	nazardous substan	nce release*: 896 lbs.	
this method for calculating the SS ne hazardous substance or mixtur eased from your facility from diff appropriate so that it more accur he final analysis must reflect the	e occur simultane erent sources and a ately reflects the fi upper bound of the	ously. To the extent that a at different frequencies, yo requency and quantity of th e normal range of the relea	hazardous substance is u may adjust the SSI trigger e release.  The SSI trigger

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will he assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across all sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from all sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for each hazardous substance you should:

- 1. List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper hound of the normal range for that component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- 2. Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of ammonta.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

zardous Substan	Upper Bound
Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.
Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.
und for Ammonia	235 lbs.
	in Building #1 Valves in Building #5

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1 and the Valves in Building #5.

### Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW. Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

### **Arlington North**

SECTION I: GENE INFO	RAL RMATIC	)N	CR-ERNS	Number:	1173774
Date of Initial Release	: Jul	y, 2008	Date of Initia	al Call to N	RC: 3/21/2017
		•	tial Written Not	tification	
					ntinuous and stable in quantity is accurate and current to the
Date 3/22/2017 Nan	e and Position	Glenn Hickman, President		Signature	SHIVE
Part A. Facility or V		n'mation Hickman's Family Far	ms - Arlington No	rth	
Person in Charge of Facility or Vessel	Nam	Glenn Hickman	Posi	ition Presi	
Facility Address	Phone Nun Street	1ber 623-872-2308 32902 W. Ward Road	Alt Phon	e No. 623- County	764-2182 Maricopa
or Vessel Port of Registration	City			e 85322	
Dun and Bradstree	et Numbe	r for Facility 03	35864263	and the contraction of the contr	
Facility/Vessel Location	Latitude	Deg 33 Min 21	Sec 56.88 2	Vessel	LORAN Coordinates
Location	Longitude	Deg -112 Min 45	Sec 10.4754		N/A
NOTE: Latitude/Longitude in and http://www.census.gov/ge	L formation can t o/landview/. D	be obtained at the following we to not use P.O. Box, Rural Row	ebsites: http://www.sats ite or Mailing Address.	ig.net/maps/lat-lo Use physical loca	ng-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com titon only.
Part B. Population I	nformatic				
Population Density	describes	om the drop-down list the population dens us of your facility or	ity within a one	Ls.	sons
Sensitive Populations and		itive Populations or ntary schools, hospitals, ret or wetlands)		1	Distance and Direction from acility, if Known
Ecosystems within One-Mile Radius		N/A			

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the urea in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous release under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report-

[NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

- Notification of a thange in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by
  a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);
- = Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal range, the release must be reported as a statistically significant increase:
- = For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

### Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zip code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- 3. The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an afficer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable, http://www.dnb.com/US/duns/updme/
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S. Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.usgs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of topographic maps for your state, which may be obtained from USGS free of charge, USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latinute/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites. http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth-google.com/, and http://www.census-gov/geo/landview/.

### Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- 2. Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located 4 mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not required

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Sensitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that liave been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of sensitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number:	1173774	
Part A: Basis for Asserting the Release is Continue For EACH source of a release of a hazardous substa the following information on a SEPARATE sheet.			
Name of Source:  Arlington North Barn Numbers 13- AN13 = 07/08, AN14 = 09/08, AN1 AN20 = 09/09, AN21 = 06/09, AN2 ANPH = 05/14, ANP) = 07/14, ANP	15 = 11/08, AN16 = 01/09, AN17 = 22 = 08/10, AN23 = 10/10, AN24 =	= 03/09, AN18 = 05/09, AN19 = 0 = 12/10, AN25 = 08/11, AN26 = 1	709, 0/11,
1. Indicate whether the release from this source is either:	:		
Continuous without interruption OR	routine, anticipated,	intermittent & incidental to	
Note that unanticipated events, such as spills, pipe rup accidents, do not qualify for reduced reporting under a not incidental to normal operations and, by definition, sufficiently predictable or regular to be considered stated.  2. Provide a brief statement describing the basis for stating the statement describing the statement described the sta	CERCLA section 103(f)(2). are not continuous or anticulate in quantity and rate.	Unanticipated events are cipated, and are not	
If malfunction, describe the malfunction and explain v continuous and stable in quantity and rate given the no	ote above.		
Manure is continuously removed from the lay house via the manure drying area of the house.  The manure is dried via fans that reduce the moisture, then Each manure drying area is completely cleaned out at a mile.  The manure is removed from each house 5-6 days per wee Each house is completely emptied every 14 days.	eby reducing ammonia emissions nimum of every 7 days and a ma		
3. Identify below how you established the pattern or rele	ase and calculated release estima	tes.	
☐ Release data ☑ Knowledge of Operating Procedures	☐ Engineering estimate ⊠ B	est Professional judgment	
Other -			
EPA Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form		Page of	

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part A)

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration all sources of the release from your facility.

Providing this information accurately in the initial

written and first anniversary follow-up report will minimize future requests by EPA for additional information or clarification.

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately <u>each</u> continuous release <u>source</u>. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for <u>each</u> of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report <u>each</u> stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack is the same and the stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about each source of the release from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your named sources. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #3: Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C) You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for each continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that specific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separate sources for purposes of reporting. This is destrable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

### Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, unticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is figilitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such figilitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs.

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storage tanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be exploined fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the velease and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

For each source identified, provide the following information:

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the release results from a mulfunction, describe the mulfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

Name of Source:  Name o		JRCE ORMATION tinued)	CR-ERNS Number	: 1173774	
SURFACE WATER  If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.  Surface Water Body  If the release affects a stream, give the stream order or average flow rate, in cubic feet per second.  Stream  Stream Order N/A OR Average Flow Rate (cubic feet/second) N/A  Lake Surface area of lake (in acres) N/A Average depth of lake (in meters) N/A  If the release affects a lake, give the surface area of the lake in acres and the average depth in meters.  SOIL OR GROUND WATER  If the release is on or under ground, the location of public water supply wells within two miles.  N/A All manure is contained in the manure drying area within the lay house.  Optional Information The following information is not required to comply with the regulater; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with the continuous release. If this information is not provided, EPA will make conservative assumptions about the appropriate values. Please note that the units specified below are suggested units. You may use other units; however, be certain that the units are clearly identified.  For a stack release to air, previde the following information, if available:  Inside diameter (feet or motors) N/A Gas Exit Velocity (R or meters/see) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fairrenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A  For a release to surface water, provide the following information, if available:	Name of Source:  Part B: Specific Info For the source identis EACH source.  AFFECTED MEDIO by the release from this so to air and ground water), to	Arlington North Barn Numbers 13-An14 = 09/08, An15 = 11/08, An14 = 09/09, An21 = 06/09, An20 = 09/09, An21 = 06/09, An20 = 10/11, Anphi = 05/14, Andronation on the Source fied above, provide the following JM. Identify the environmental medium. If your source releases hazardous reat the release to EACH medium as a	16 = 01/09, AN17 = 03/09, AN1 12 = 08/10, AN23 = 10/10, AN2 14 = 07/14, ANPJ = 08/15 15 information. Please production of the productio	8 = 05/09, AN19 = 07/04 = 12/10, AN25 = 08/09/09/09/09/09/09/09/09/09/09/09/09/09/	E sheet for is affected hile releasing
If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.    Surface   Water Body   N/A			Managada ang kanada an		ource.
Stream Order N/A OR Average Flow Rate (cubic feet/second) N/A  Lake Surface area of lake (in acres) N/A Average depth of lake (in meters) N/A  If the release affects a lake, give the surface area of the lake in acres and the average depth in meters.  SOIL OR GROUND WATER  If the release is on or under ground, the location of public water supply wells within two miles.  N/A All manure is contained in the manure drying area within the lay house.  Optional Information  The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with the continuous release. If this information is not provided, EPA will make conservative assumptions about the appropriate values. Please note that the units specified below are suggested units. You may use other units; however, be certain that the units are clearly identified.  For a stack release to air, provide the following information, if available:  Inside diameter (feet or meters) N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/sec) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fahrenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A  For a release to surface water, provide the following information, if available:	If the release affects Surface	s any surface water body, give the nar	ne of the water body.		
SOIL OR GROUND WATER  If the release is on or under ground, the location of public water supply wells within two miles.  N/A All manure is contained in the manure drying area within the lay house.  Optional Information  The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with the continuous release. If this information is not provided, EPA will make conservative assumptions about the appropriate values. Please note that the units specified below are suggested units. You may use other units; however, be certain that the units are clearly identified.  For a stack release to air, provide the following information, if available:  Inside diameter (feet or meters)  N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/sec)  N/A Gas Temp (degrees Faurenheit, Kelvin, or Colsius)  N/A  For a release to surface water, provide the following information, if available:	☐ Stream			instantonous	
If the release is on or under ground, the location of public water supply wells within two miles.  N/A All manure is contained in the manure drying area within the lay house.  Optional Information  The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with the continuous release. If this information is not provided, EPA will make conservative assumptions about the appropriate values. Please note that the units specified below are suggested units. You may use other units; however, be certain that the units are clearly identified.  For a stack release to air, provide the following information, if available:  Inside diameter (feet or meters)  N/A  Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/sec)  N/A  Gas Temp (degrees Fahrenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius)  N/A  For a release to surface water, provide the following information, if available:		Laurence Committee Committ			
The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with the continuous release. If this information is not provided, EPA will make conservative assumptions about the appropriate values. Please note that the units specified below are suggested units. You may use other units; however, be certain that the units are clearly identified.  For a stack release to air, provide the following information, if available:  Inside diameter (feet or meters)  N/A  Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/sec)  N/A  Gas Temp (degrees Fahrenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius)  N/A  For a release to surface water, provide the following information, if available:	If the release is on	or under ground, the location of public		miles.	
Language de la constant de la consta	associated with the continuatures. Please note that identified.  For a stack release to air, Inside diameter (feet or meter)  For a release to surface v	on is not required to comply with the regulation; nuous release. If this information is not provide the units specified below are suggested units. Y provide the following information, if available:  N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/sevator, provide the following information, if available:	however, such information will assist led, EPA will make conservative assou may use other units; however, be compared to the control of the c	sumptions about the appro ertain that the units are clea	rly

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part B)

### CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

### Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from <u>each</u> source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- 1. Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
  - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
  - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
  - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
  - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
  - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- 3. Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

Estimated Average Stream Flow Rates					
	tan ingapanakan atau bakan kalapagan dan pangan pangan pangan ang pangan an manarapan pangan	Mean			
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity			
Order	(CFS)	(feet/sec)			
1	0.65	1.0			
2	3.10	1,3			
3	15.00	1.5			
4	71.00	1,8			
5	340.00	2.3			
6	1,600.00	2.7			
7	7,600.00	3.3			
8	56,000.00	3.9			
9	171,000.00	5.6			
10	810,000.00	5.9			

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth If the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optimual information - The following information is <u>not</u> required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release. If the information below is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack; (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

Part C: Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released From Each Source Please provide a SEPARATE sheet for EACH source.							Ch-Early Manibel .	11/2//4	1
	and Quant SEPARATE	ity of Each H	zzardous Sub H source.	stance or Mix	ture Rel	eased From E	ach Source		
Name of Source:	AA	ington North Barr 113 = 07/08, AN1-	Numbers 13-26 4 = 09/08, AN15 =	& 3 Pullet Houses = 11/08, AN16 = 0	S = H, I, & .)	umbers 13-26 & 3 Pullet Houses = H, I, & J. 09/08, AN15 = 11/08, AN16 = 01/09, AN17 = 03/09, AN18 = 05/09	Arlington North Barn Numbers 13-26 & 3 Pullet Houses = H, I, & J. AN13 = 07/08, AN14 = 09/08, AN15 = 11/08, AN16 = 01/09, AN17 = 03/09, AN18 = 05/09, AN19 = 07/09, AN20 = 09/09,	20 = 09/09,	
ANPH = 05/14, ANPJ = 07/14, ANPJ = 08/15 List each hazardous substance released from the source identified above and provide the following information.	AN substance rel	IPH = 05/14, ANF eased from the s	n = 07/14, ANPJ ource identified	= 08/15 above and provi	de the fol	lowing informati	1	Include units where appropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).	rries (Ci).
Name of Hazardous Substance	s Substance	CASRN#	Nort (in lbs., kg Upper Bound	Normal Range (in lbs., kg. or Ci per day) r Bound Lower Bound	A Company of the Comp	Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	Total Quantity Released in Previous Year (in lbs kg. or Ci)	ear Period of the <u>Release</u>	f the
Arnmonia		7664-41-7	896 lbs / day	0 lbs / day	365		Unknown	All 12 Months	
List each mixture released from the source identified	leased from t	he source identi		above and provide the following information.	dng infort		Include units where appropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).	iclides in curies (Ci).	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Moses of Usersaham			Normal Range of Components	ge of OR	Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Components Mixture	or day) Mumber of Days	Total Quantity of	To Post of
Morning of Mirth	Substance	THOUS S CASPN#	Weight	Upper Upper Bound	per day) ( Lower Round	Upper I			the Release
N/A N/A			Reseasement Reseasement					TO TO THE TOTAL THE	Keres Land
									igo romines

# **EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393) The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCI) released in 24-bour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCl was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFI) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFI occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

Period of the <u>Release</u>	February; June	All 12 months
Total Quantity Released in Previous Year (in 1bskg or Ci)	11,500 lbs.	13,800
Number of Days Release Occurs (per <u>year</u> )	ထ	120
Normal Range (in lbs., kg or Ci per day) Ipper Bound Lower Bound	0 lbs	1 lb
Normal (in lbs., kg o Upper Bound	9,950 lbs	6,000 lbs
CASRN#	7647010	7664393
Name of Hazardous Substance	Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	Hydrogen Flouride (HFI)

# EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE

In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and 2,3,5-tri-chlorophenol:

				Normal Ra Compon	nge of O	Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Components Mixture	inge of re		Total Quantity of	
	Name of Hazardous Substance		Weight	(in lbs., kg or C Upper	Ti per day)	(in lbs., kg or (Upper	Ci per day) Lower	(in lbs., kg or Ci per day) (in lbs., kg or Ci per day) Number of Days Upper Lower Release Occurs		Period of the
Name of Mixture	Components	CASRN#	4M	Bound	Bound	Bound	Bound	(per year)		Release
Z	(components listed below)					100 lbs	0 lbs	365	79,500 lbs	All 12 Months
2	Ethylene oxide	75218	10%	10 lbs	0 lbs					
Z	Acrolein	107028	15%	15 lbs	0 lbs					
7	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol	933788	20%	20 lbs	0 lbs					

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION (Part C)

### CR-ERNS Number:

[1-800-424-8802]. This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC ERNS database

Part C - Identify and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For each source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source. You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. You may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release.

To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

### Normal Range

The <u>normal range</u> of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range. Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For gach source, follow the directions below to report each bazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you wish to report separately

Identify the hazardous substance released by name and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in

- Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year most chemical supplier company catalogues.
  - Estimate the total annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year,
  - 5. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For <u>each</u> source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source.

- 1. Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- . Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture.
- Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of each hazardaus substance component of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
  - Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or craries) of the normal range of the <u>mixture</u> that was released from the identified source during the previous year
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year,
  - Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the <u>missure</u> that was released from the identified source during the previous year
    - 8. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

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INFORMATIO Calculation of the SSI Trigger	the tribulation that are left to consist to the form and many conservations are considerate managed in		
For EACH hazardous substance contered the releasing sources and their uppubstance.			
Name of Hazardous Substance:	Ammonia		
To calculate the SSI trigger (i.e., the upper above, aggregate the upper bounds of the Section II, Part C. If the hazardous substa component as calculated in Section II, Pa	normal range of the i ance is also a compon	dentified hazardous substance ac ent of a mixture, be certain to inc	ross all sources identified in
Name of Source(s)		Upper Bound of the Nor the Release (specify the	
Barn #13-26 & Pullet Houses H, I, &	896 11	98,	
	and the second s		
TOTAL - SSI trigger for this h	azardous substa	nce release*: 896 lbs.	
This method for calculating the SS. ame hazardous substance or mixtur eleased from your facility from differs appropriate so that it more accure the final analysis must reflect the footsideration all sources of the releases previously reported or occu	e occur simultane erent sources and a ately reflects the fi upper bound of the ase at the facility o	ously. To the extent that a rat different frequencies, you requency and quantity of the normal range of the releasor vessel. The normal range	hazardous substance is 1 may adjust the SSI trigger e release. The SSI trigger se, taking into e of the release includes ali
A Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Repo	orting Form		Page of

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

### **CR-ERNS** Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across <u>all</u> sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from <u>all</u> sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for each hazardous substance you should:

- List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the
  identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper bound of the normal range for that
  component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of ammonta.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

Calcula	tion of the SSI Tri	igger <b>for a</b>
l F	Iazardous Substa	nce
Hazardous		Upper
Substance	Source .	<u>Bound</u>
Апиполіа	Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.
	Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1

and the Valves in Building #5.

Upper Bound for Ammonia 235 lbs.

### Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

### **Arlington South**

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SECTION I: GENE INFOI	RAL RMATIO	N	CR-ERNS Number: 1173773	
Date of Initial Release	E Ap	ril, 1998	Date of Initial Call to NRC: 3/21/2017	
<del>-</del>			Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification	
			ce releases described herein are continuous and stable in quantity and that all submitted information is accurate and current to the	
Date 3/22/2017 Nam	e and Position	Glenn Hickman, Presid	ent Signature Affi	
Part A. Facility or Vessel Information				
Name of Facility or Vessel Hickman's Family farms - Arlington South				
Person in Charge of Facility or	Name	Glenn Hickma	n Position President	
Vessel	Phone Nun	aber 623-872-2308	Alt Phone No. 623-764-2182	
Facility Address or Vessel Port of	Street	32425 W. Salome H	ghway County Maricopa	
Registration	City Arlington State AZ Zip Code 85322			
Dun and Bradstreet Number for Facility 035864263				
Facility/Vessel	Latitude	Deg 33 Min	Vessel LORAN Coordinates 21 Sec 41.8458	
Location	Longitude	Dog Min	Soc N/A	
NOTE: Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/. Do not use P.O. Box, Rural Route or Mailing Address. Use physical location only.				
Part B. Population I	nformatio	<u> </u>		
Population Density	describes	-	list, the range that ensity within a one-or vessel.	
Sensitive Populations and		itive Populations ntary schools, hospitals or wetlands	retirement communities, Facility, if Known	
Ecosystems within One-Mile Radius		N/A	N/A	

EPA Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form

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### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

### CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the area in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous release under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

### Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report -

[NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

- = Notification of a change in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);
- = Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal range, the release must be reported as a statistically significant increase.
- = For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

### Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zip code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- 3. The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an officer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable. http://www.dnb.com/US/duns\_update/
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S.Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.usgs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of topographic maps for your state, which may be obtained from USGS free of charge. USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/.

### Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the
  populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located ¼ mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not
  required.

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Sensitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that have been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of sensitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

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SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number: 1173773
Part A: Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous For EACH source of a release of a hazardous substanthe following information on a SEPARATE sheet.	
Name of Source: AS1 = 8/98, AS2 = 10/98, AS3 = 2/9	1 - 12, and 7 Pullet Houses = A, B, C, D, E, F, G 99, AS4 = 6/99, AS5 = 10/99, AS6 = 2/00, AS7 = 7/00, AS8 = 6/01, 6/07, AS12 = 8/07, ASPA = 4/98, ASPB = 5/98, ASPC = 4/07, ASPD = 4/0 = 8/10
Indicate whether the release from this source is either:	
Continuous without interruption OR	routine, anticipated, intermittent & incidental to
Note that unanticipated events, such as spills, pipe rup accidents, do not qualify for reduced reporting under a continuity to normal operations and, by definition, sufficiently predictable or regular to be considered stated	CERCLA section 103(f)(2). Unanticipated events are are not continuous or anticipated, and are not
	ng that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate.  why the release from the malfunction should be considered  te above.
Manure is continuously removed from the lay house via the comanure drying area of the house.  The manure is dried via fans that reduce the moisture, therebeach manure drying area is completely cleaned out at a minimum of the manure is removed from each house 5-6 days per week. Each house is completely emptied every 14 days.	by reducing ammonia emissions. mum of every 7 days and a maximum of every 14 days.
3. Identify below how you established the pattern or release.  ☐ Release data ◯ズ Knowledge of Operating Procedures	ase and calculated release estimates.  Engineering estimate 🔀 Best Professional judgment
Other -	
EPA Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form	Page of

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part A)

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration <u>all</u> sources of the release from your facility. For charmin, it is a source of the release from your facility. For charmin, it is a source of the release from your facility of the respective of the perfect of the pe

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately <u>each</u> continuous release <u>source</u>. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for <u>each</u> of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report <u>each</u> stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack is the same and the stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about each source of the release from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your named sources. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C). You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for <u>each</u> continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that specific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separate sources for purposes of reporting. This is desirable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

### Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, anticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is fugitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such fugitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs.

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storage tanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be explained fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul. 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

 $For \ each \ source \ identified, \ provide \ the \ following \ information:$ 

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the release results from a malfunction, describe the malfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0086 Expiration Date: 11-30-2018

AFFECT Ty the relead of air and gormat for I  AIR  SUF	Specific Information ource identification of the source identification of	ORMATION inued)  Arlington South Barns = Numbers AS1 = 8/98, AS2 = 10/98, AS3 = 2 AS9 = 10/01, AS10 = 2/02, AS11 = ASPD = 4/07, ASPE = 2/01, ASPE rmation on the Source ied above, provide the following M. Identify the environmental mediance. If your source releases hazardouseat the release to EACH medium as a affected.  In affected is air, please also specify we cate stack height in feet or meters	2/99, AS4 = 6/99, AS5 = 10/99, AS = 6/07, AS12 = 8/07, ASPA = 4/98 = 6/01, ASPG = 8/10 g information. Please prov um (i.e., air, surface water, soil, of a substances to more than one means a separate source and complete Se	S6 = 2/00, AS7 = 7/00, AS8 = 6/01 B, ASPB = 5/98, ASPC = 4/07, Side a SEPARATE sheet for or ground water) that is affected edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing ction II, Parts A, B, and C, of this ground-based area source.	
art B: Sor the so ACH so FFECT the release air and grant for I Sur I f the	Specific Information ource identification of the source of	Arlington South Barns = Numbers AS1 = 8/98, AS2 = 10/98, AS3 = 2 AS9 = 10/01, AS10 = 2/02, AS11 = ASPD = 4/07, ASPE = 2/01, ASPE  mation on the Source ded above, provide the following  M. Identify the environmental mediance. If your source releases hazardouse the release to EACH medium as a affected.  a affected is air, please also specify with the source of the s	1 - 12, and 7 Pullet Houses = A, 2/99, AS4 = 6/99, AS5 = 10/99, AS = 6/07, AS12 = 8/07, ASPA = 4/98 = 6/01, ASPG = 8/10  g information. Please provium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, of a substances to more than one means separate source and complete Secretary the source is a stack or a grant to the source is a stac	B, C, D, E, F, G)  366 = 2/00, AS7 = 7/00, AS8 = 6/01  376 ASPB = 5/98, ASPC = 4/07,  Side a SEPARATE sheet for a ground water) that is affected edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing ction II, Parts A, B, and C, of this ground-based area source.	
art B: Sor the so ACH so FFECT the release air and grant for I Sur I f the	Specific Information ource identification of the source.  FED MEDIU asse from this source of the sou	AS1 = 8/98, AS2 = 10/98, AS3 = 2 AS9 = 10/01, AS10 = 2/02, AS11 = ASPD = 4/07, ASPE = 2/01, ASPE  rmation on the Source  ded above, provide the following  M. Identify the environmental mediance. If your source releases hazardouse the release to EACH medium as a affected.  a affected is air, please also specify with the release to EACH medium as a suffected.	2/99, AS4 = 6/99, AS5 = 10/99, AS = 6/07, AS12 = 8/07, ASPA = 4/98 = 6/01, ASPG = 8/10  g information. Please provious (i.e., air, surface water, soil, of a substances to more than one means separate source and complete Section of the surface water is a stack or a graph of the source is a stack or a graph of the sour	S6 = 2/00, AS7 = 7/00, AS8 = 6/01 B, ASPB = 5/98, ASPC = 4/07, Side a SEPARATE sheet for or ground water) that is affected edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing ction II, Parts A, B, and C, of this ground-based area source.	
or the sea ACH so FFECT the release air and grant for I	rource identification.  TED MEDIU  ase from this source,  ground water), tre  EACH medium  R If the medium  Stack India	mation on the Source  ied above, provide the following  M. Identify the environmental mediunce. If your source releases hazardouse at the release to EACH medium as a affected.  In affected is air, please also specify we	g information. Please provum (i.e., air, surface water, soil, on a substances to more than one means separate source and complete Sewhether the source is a stack or a separate source is a separate	or ground water) that is affected edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing ction II, Parts A, B, and C, of this ground-based area source.	
ACH so FFECT the release air and great for I  AIR  SUF If the	TED MEDIU ase from this sou ground water), tre EACH medium  R If the medium  Stack India	M. Identify the environmental mediance. If your source releases hazardouse at the release to EACH medium as a affected.	um (i.e., air, surface water, soil, one substances to more than one means separate source and complete Se whether the source is a stack or a general section.	or ground water) that is affected edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing ction II, Parts A, B, and C, of this ground-based area source.	
the release air and great for I	red Medium ase from this sou ground water), tre EACH medium  R If the medium  Stack Indie	rce. If your source releases hazardouse at the release to EACH medium as a affected.  a affected is air, please also specify we	s substances to more than one me separate source and complete Se whether the source is a stack or a g	edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing ction II, Parts A, B, and C, of this ground-based area source.	
the releasir and grant for l	ase from this sou ground water), tree EACH medium  R If the medium  Stack Indie	rce. If your source releases hazardouse at the release to EACH medium as a affected.  a affected is air, please also specify we	s substances to more than one me separate source and complete Se whether the source is a stack or a g	edium (e.g., a wastepile releasing ction II, Parts A, B, and C, of this ground-based area source.	
air and grmat for I	R If the medium  Stack India	eat the release to EACH medium as a affected.  n affected is air, please also specify w	rhether the source is a stack or a g	ground-based area source.	
SUF	R If the medium	n affected is air, please also specify w	<u> </u>	·	
SUF If the	Stack Indi		<u> </u>	·	
SUF		cate stack height in feet or meters	Ground Bas	-	
O SUF		cate stack neight in feet of meters		end I	
If the	DE A CHE TALA			eu -	
If the	DICA CIR XXIA	All the second s			
If the	rrain WA	ΓER			
		any surface water body, give the nar	me of the water hody.		
L					
· 1940-114-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11	Surface Water Rody N/A				
. 1999/1009	Water Body N/A				
	If the release affects a stream give the atreem order or everges flow rate in order for non-second				
	Stream  If the release affects a stream, give the stream order or average flow rate, in cubic feet per second.				
Stream Order N/A OR Average Flow Rate (cubic feet/second) N/A					
·	Lake	Crafess one of lake (in case)	NA Assess dente of let	ALIA NA	
Lake Surface area of lake (in acres) N/A Average depth of lake (in meters) N/A					
If the release affects a lake, give the surface area of the lake in acres and the average depth in meters.					
$\bigcirc$ SO	IL OR GRO	UND WATER			
_		r under ground, the location of public	water supply wells within two n	niles.	
N/A All manure is contained in the manure drying area within the lay house.					
The f	following informatio	Optional 1 n is not required to comply with the regulation;	Information	A in evaluating the ricks	
assoc	ciated with the contin	uous release. If this information is not provi	ided, EPA will make conservative assur	nptions about the appropriate	
value identi		he units specified below are suggested units. Y	You may use other units; however, be cert	ain that the units are clearly	
For a	stack release to air,	provide the following information, if available	*	a de la companya de	
Inside diar		N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters/s	sec) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fal	renheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A	
For a	meter (feet or meters	ater, provide the following information, if avai	ilable:		
		velocity of surface water (feet/second)	N/A		
	release to surface w	,			

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part B)

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

### Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from <u>each</u> source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- 1. Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
  - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
  - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
  - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
  - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
  - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

<b>Estimated Average Stream Flow Rates</b>					
		Mean			
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity			
<u>Order</u>	(CFS)	(feet/sec)			
1	0.65	1.0			
2	3.10	1.3			
3	15.00	1.5			
4	71.00	1.8			
5	340.00	2.3			
6	1,600.00	2.7			
7	7,600.00	3.3			
8	56,000.00	3.9			
9	171,000.00	5.6			
10	810,000.00	5.9			

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth If the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optional information - The following information is <u>not</u> required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release. If the information below is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- 1. If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack; (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- 2. If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION (continued)	CR-ERNS Number:	1173773	-
Part C: Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released From Each Source Please provide a SEPARATE sheet for EACH source.	m Each Source		
Azilington South Barns = Numbers 1 - 12, and 7 Pullet Houses = A, B, C, D, E, F, G)  As1 = 8/98, As2 = 10/98, As3 = 2/99, As4 = 6/99, As5 = 10/99, As6 = 2/00, As7 = 7/00, As8 = 6/01, As9 = 10/01, As10 = 2/02, As11 = 6/07, Aspec = 2/01, Aspec = 2/01, Aspec = 8/10	G) 7 = 7/00, AS8 = 6/01, AS9 = 10/0 2/01, ASPF = 6/01, ASPG = 8/10	01, AS10 = 2/02, AS11 = 6/07,	1
List each hazardous substance released from the source identified above and provide the following information.	mation. Include units where appropr	Include units where appropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).	1
Normal Range Number of Days  (in ibs., kg, or Ci per day) Release Occurs  Name of Hazardous Substance CASRN # Upper Bound Lower Bound (per year)	/s Total Quantity s Released in Previous Year (in 1bs., kg, or Ci)	r Period of the <u>Release</u>	
Ammonia 7664-41-7 991 lbs / day 365	Unknown	All 12 Months	1
			1
			* (1.7.)
			1
List each mixture released from the source identified above and provide the following information. Inc	Include units where appropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).	des in curies (Ci).	Î
Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Components Mixture	ange of ure Ciner day) Number of Days	Total Quantity of Mivuta Released Period of	
Weight CASRN# Percentage			
WA			j) (1)
			(A. 1)
			- 71
EPA Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form		Page	

# **EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393) The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCl) released in 24-hour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCl was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFI) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFI occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

Period of the	Release	February; June	All 12 months
Total Quantity Released in Previous Year	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	11,500 lbs.	13,800
Number of Days Release Occurs	(per year)	∞	120
Normal Range Nun (in lbs., kg or Ci per day) Rel	Lower Bound	0 lbs	1 lb
Norms (in lbs., kg o	Upper Bound	9,950 lbs	6,000 lbs
	CASRN#	7647010	7664393
	Name of Hazardous Substance	Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	Hydrogen Flouride (HFl)

# **EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE**

include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and 2,3,5-tri-chlorophenol:

				Normal R	ange of O	R Normal R	ange of			
	92			Compo	Components	Components Mixture	ITE		Total Quantity of	
	Name of Hazardous			(in lbs., kg or	Ci per day)	(in lbs., kg or	Ci per day)	Number of Days	Mixture Released	Period of
	Substance		Weight	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Release Occurs	Upper Lower Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year	the
Name of Mixture	Components	CASRN#	<u>Percentage</u>	Bound	Bound	Bound	Bound	(per year)	(in lbs., kg or Ci)	Release
Z	(components listed below)	د				100 lbs	0 lbs	365	79,500 lbs	All 12 Months
Z	Ethylene oxide	75218	10%	10 lbs	0 lbs					
Z	Acrolein	107028	15%	15 lbs	0 Ibs					
Z	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol	933788	70%	20 lbs	0 lbs					

# SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

Part C

## CR-ERNS Number:

(1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change, it is the number that identifies you in the CR-If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC ERNS database.

# Part C - Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For each source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source. You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. You may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release.

To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

### Normal Range

The <u>normal range</u> of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range. Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For each source, follow the directions below to report each hazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you wish to report separately.

Identify the hazardous substance released by name and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in

- most chemical supplier company catalogues.
  - Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year.
    - Estimate the fotal annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year.
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
  - Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For each source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source.

- 1. Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- 2. Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of each hazardous substance component of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture.
  - Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year. upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 Ø
  - Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the <u>mixture</u> that was released from the identified source during the previous year days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year
    - 8. Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

EPA Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form

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ECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number: 1173773
~	ent of a mixture indicated in Section II, Part C, list the names of nds. Please use a SEPARATE sheet for EACH hazardous
ame of Hazardous Substance: Ammo	nia
above, aggregate the upper bounds of the normal	of the normal range of a release) for the hazardous substance identified range of the identified hazardous substance across all sources identified in also a component of a mixture, be certain to include the upper bound of the your calculation of the SSI trigger.
Name of Source(s)	Upper Bound of the Normal Range of the Release (specify lbs., kg., or Ci)
Barn #s 1 - 12, & Pullet Houses A - G	991 lbs.
Technology (1996) maganised stocked; buyleds mineralymi pagelegeak nestak kommuneraman s	Consideration and the control of the
The state of the s	
TOTAL - SSI trigger for this hazard	ous substance release*: 991 lbs.
ame hazardous substance or mixture occu eleased from your facility from different s s appropriate so that it more accurately r n the final analysis must reflect the upper onsideration all sources of the release at	er for the hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the ar simultaneously. To the extent that a hazardous substance is ources and at different frequencies, you may adjust the SSI trigger eflects the frequency and quantity of the release. The SSI trigger bound of the normal range of the release, taking into the facility or vessel. The normal range of the release includes al over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across <u>all</u> sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from <u>all</u> sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for <u>each</u> hazardous substance you should:

- 1. List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper bound of the normal range for that component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- 2. Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of ammonia.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

1	ion of the SSI Trig	
Hazardous	lazardous Substanc	
Substance	Source	Upper Bound
Ammonia	Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.
	Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.
Upper B	ound for Ammonia	235 lbs.

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1 and the Valves in Building #5.

### Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

### **Tonopah**

Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0086 Expiration Date: 11-30-2018

SECTION I: GENER INFOR	RAL RMATIO	N	CR-ERNS N	Number: 1173776
Date of Initial Release:	Sep	tember, 2014	Date of Initial	Call to NRC: 3/21/2017
•		- '	itial Written Notif	fication
and rate under the definition best of my knowledge.			and that all submitted	nerein are continuous and stable in quantity information is accurate and current to the
212211 Name	Lina I USILION	Gioin Hickilian, Presider		
Part A. Facility or V	essel Info	rmation	The state of the s	
Name of Facility or	·Vessel	Hickman's Family	arms - Tonopah	
Person in Charge of Facility or	Name	Glenn Hickman	Positio	on President
Vessel	Phone Num	iber 623-872-2308	Alt Phone	No. 623-764-2182
or Vessel Port of	Street	41717 W. Indian Scho	ool Road C	County Maricopa
Registration	City	Tonopah Sta	ate AZ Zip Code	85364
Dun and Bradstree	t Number	r for Facility 0	035864263	
Facility/Vessel	Latitude	Deg 33 Min 29	Sec 18.65	Vessel LORAN Coordinates
Location	Longitude	Named and a second	G	N/A
NOTE: Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/. Do not use P.O. Box, Rural Route or Mailing Address. Use physical location only.				
Part B. Population In	ıformatio			
Population Density	describes	om the drop-down li the population den us of your facility o	sity within a one-	
Sensitive		itive Populations of	r Ecosystems etirement communities,	Estimated Distance and Direction from Facility, if Known
Populations and Ecosystems within	Ozomer	or wetlands)		7,

Page 1 of

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

### CR-ERNS Number:

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

The information required in Section I of the initial written report and follow-up reports includes general information identifying your facility, as well as information regarding the area in which your facility is located. This general information is important because it provides a better understanding of the potential risks resulting from exposure from the facility's release. A signed statement asserting that the continuous release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate, and that the information supplied is accurate and current to the best of your knowledge, is also required in Section I.

In addition, Section I must clearly identify the type of written report that you are submitting (i.e., an initial written report, a first anniversary follow-up report, or a written report of the change in source or composition of a previously reported release). You must also include information on the initial notification of the release, such as the date of the release and the date of the initial call. For CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned to you by the NRC will also be required.

Type of Report - Select from drop-down list.

Initial Written Notification - Within 30 days of the initial telephone notification, you are required to submit an initial written report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, SERC, and LEPC (for releases of CERCLA hazardous substances) and to only the appropriate SERC, and LEPC (for releases of non-CERCLA EHSs). The purpose of this report is to confirm your intent to report your release as a continuous release under Section 103(f)(2), and to provide government response officials with sufficient information about your release to enable them to determine if the release qualifies as a continuous release.

First Anniversary Follow-up Report - For reports of releases of CERCLA hazardous substances, within 30 days of the first anniversary of your initial written report, you are required to reassess your initial continuous release report and gather the information on all of the reported substances being released. After doing this, you must submit a one-time written first anniversary follow-up report to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Please note that the first anniversary report must be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office for all reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, but is not required for reports of non-CERCLA EHSs.

### Written Notification of a Change to Initial Notification and/or Written Notification of a Change to Follow-up Report -

[NOTE: For these reports, select the report type that reflects the notification or report for which you are reporting a change.]

- Notification of a change in source or composition, which is treated as if it were a new release (i.e., with a telephone call to the NRC, SERC, and LEPC, followed by a written report and a first anniversary follow-up report);
- = Notification of a change in the normal range, if there is a change in the release such that the quantity of the release exceeds the upper bound of the reported normal range, the release must be reported as a statistically significant increase;
- = For CERCLA substances only, notification of any other reported information (e.g., a change in facility ownership) in a written letter to only the EPA Region.

### Part A. Facility or Vessel Information -

- 1. The complete name of your facility (and company identifier where appropriate). If multiple facilities are included in your written report, provide the plant site name with the name of the facility.
- 2. The full address of your facility, including the street address or highway marker, city, county, state, and zip code. A post office box number should not be used as the facility address. The address provided should be the location of the facility where the hazardous substance release occurs.
- 3. The location of your facility by its latitude and longitude in units of degrees, minutes, and seconds. See below for helpful hints on how to obtain the latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility.
- 4. The nine digit number assigned by Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) to your facility. This number can be obtained via telephone by an officer of your company from the national office of Dun and Bradstreet (at 1-800-234-3867). If your facility has not been assigned a D&B number, please specify that the information is not applicable. http://www.dnb.com/US/duns\_update/
- 5. For reports of CERCLA hazardous substances, the CR-ERNS number assigned by the NRC when you made the initial telephone report. Be certain to include the CR-ERNS number on each page of your report.
- 6. The name, telephone number (including area code), and an alternate telephone number for the person in charge of your facility.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF YOUR FACILITY

Sources of data on latitude and longitude coordinates of your facility include EPA permits (e.g., NPDES permits), county property records, facility blueprints, and site plans. In addition, information on the latitude and longitude of your facility may be obtained from a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map. These maps are available in both the 7.5 minute and 15 minute series. These maps may be obtained from the USGS distribution center at your local public library. If you would like to order a map from USGS, contact: U.S.Geological Survey - Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225, call 1-888-ASK-USGS (1-888-275-8747)/http://library.usgs.gov/maplinks.html

If you are not certain on which map your site is located, consult the index of topographic maps for your state, which may be obtained from USGS free of charge. USGS maps are also available at commercial dealers such as surveyors or outdoor recreation equipment dealers.

Latitude/Longitude information can be obtained at the following websites: http://www.satsig.net/maps/lat-long-finder.htm, http://earth.google.com/, and http://www.census.gov/geo/landview/.

### Part B. Population Information -

- 1. Choose the range from the drop down list, the range that most accurately describes the population density within a one-mile radius of your facility.
- 2. Identify and describe the location of any sensitive populations or ecosystems within a one-mile radius of your facility. If possible, describe the location of the populations or ecosystems in terms of distance and direction from your facility (e.g., located ¼ mile northwest of the facility). Exact addresses are not required.

Sensitive populations - populations likely to be more susceptible than average individuals to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance. Examples of sensitive populations are elementary school children, retirement communities, or hospitals.

Sensitive ecosystems - environments likely to be more susceptible than average environments to the effects of exposure to a hazardous substance, or ecosystems that have been designated for special protection by Federal or state governments. Example of sensitive ecosystems includes wetlands.

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SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number: 1173776
Part A: Basis for Asserting the Release is Continue For EACH source of a release of a hazardous substa the following information on a SEPARATE sheet.	•
Name of Source: Tonopah Barn Numbers 1-14 and T1 = $9/14$ , T2 = $11/14$ , T3 = $01/15$ T9 = $01/16$ , T10 = $03/16$ , T11 = $12$	d Pullet House L 15, T4 = 03/15, T5 = 05/15, T6 = 07/15, T7 = 09/15, T8 = 11/15, 11/16, T12 = 01/17, T13 = 03/17, T14 = 05/17, PL = 07/16
1. Indicate whether the release from this source is either	er:
Continuous without interruption OR	routine, anticipated, intermittent & incidental to
	ating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate.  n why the release from the malfunction should be considered  note above.
manure drying area of the house.  The manure is dried via fans that reduce the moisture, the Each manure drying area is completely cleaned out at a m	minimum of every 7 days and a maximum of every 14 days.
The manure is removed from each house 5-6 days per we Each house is completely emptied every 14 days.	eek.
3. Identify below how you established the pattern or rel	elease and calculated release estimates
Release data Knowledge of Operating Procedures	
Other -	
PA Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form	Page of

Page

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part A)

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

General overview - When completing your written reports, you must take into consideration <u>all</u> sources of the release from your facility. For example, it the aggregate anomal of a particular hospitalist release amount of a particular hospitalist release must be identified, even if some release amount from inclination sources of not exact on exceed the RO. The purpose of resulting tablemation on the sources of the release. Provide EPA wild sufficient information to evaluate the risk associated with the vanitations release. Providing this information accurately in the initial written and first anniversary follow-up report will minimize future requests by EPA for additional information or clarification.

In this section of the written report, you should identify and describe separately <u>each</u> continuous release <u>source</u>. If the continuous release of the same hazardous substance comes from two or more sources (e.g., two stacks), then information should be reported separately for <u>each</u> of the sources. For example, if a stack is one of several sources of a hazardous substance release at your facility, you must provide information on that stack including: the stack height; the identity of the hazardous substance(s) being released from the stack; the quantity released; and the frequency of the release from the stack. If you have a release of a particular hazardous substance from three stacks, you should report <u>each</u> stack separately and provide the required information specified for each stack.

Although the continuous release reporting regulation allows multiple concurrent releases of the same CERCLA hazardous substance to be considered as if they were one continuous release, aggregate reporting of such releases from different sources complicates risk analyses. Area sources are most readily aggregated for purposes of continuous release reporting and risk evaluation when the frequency of the release from each source is the same. Similarly, aggregated stack releases are most readily evaluated if the frequency of the release from each stack is the same and the stack configurations (e.g., stack height, diameter, throughput) are the same. If you elect to aggregate releases across facilities, be certain to identify information about each source of the release from all of your facilities. Also, note that if you aggregate your releases, EPA may request clarifying information about the releases from each of the individual sources.

Identification of sources - In Section II, you must identify (i.e., name) and describe each continuous release source. There are several ways to name release sources. It is important to: (1) provide a name that clearly identifies the source (e.g., centrifugal processor A, rather than Unit A); and (2) avoid giving two or more sources the same name. It is also important to remember when naming your sources that EPA, at any time, may contact you with questions regarding releases from one of your named sources. It would be prudent, therefore, to name the sources at your facility in a manner that will be easy for you and other employees to identify them. For example, if your plant has four stacks, two wastepiles, and twenty-four valves, you may name the sources as follows: Stack #1; Stack #2; Stack #3; Stack #4; Wastepile #1; Wastepile #2; and Valves in Building #2. Note that the "Valves in Building #2" are aggregated in this example and reported as a single source.

Required information - Section II, Source Information, contains three Parts (A, B, and C). You must provide the information required in each of these Parts for each continuous release source. Be sure to place the name of the source on all pages associated with that specific source. There is one exception to this rule. If the release from any individual source will affect more than one environmental medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing to air and ground water) it must be modeled separately. Therefore, any source that affects two different media should be treated as two separate sources for purposes of reporting. This is desirable because EPA must analyze each release pathway separately to properly evaluate the risks posed by the continuous release. In addition, because the hazardous substance releases to each medium may differ in frequency and quantity, it is useful to distinguish the releases for purposes of risk evaluation.

### Part A - Basis for Asserting the Release is Continuous and Stable in Quantity and Rate:

You must first identify the source of the release (include the name of the source in all subsequent parts), then briefly describe the basis for stating that the release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Your description of the basis for stating that the hazardous substance release is continuous and stable in quantity and rate should include whether the release is continuous without interruption, or is a routine, anticipated, intermittent release. It should also include information on when the release is expected to occur (i.e., evidence of predictability of the release). One example of a release that may be predictable and regular is fugitive emissions from valves that occur at different rates over the course of a production cycle as the pressure inside the system changes. Although the rate of such fugitive emissions may not be strictly uniform, it may be predictable in the sense that the rate and amount of the release vary in a similar manner each time the process is operated or decompression occurs.

Your description should also identify the activity that results in the release (e.g., batch process, operating procedure, loading/unloading, maintenance activity, filling of storage tanks). If the release occurs because of a malfunction, this should be explained fully. Note that only certain releases due to malfunctions can qualify as a continuous release. Please refer to the discussion in the preamble of the continuous release final rule at 55 FR 30171, Jul. 24, 1990.

Finally, your description should include information on how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates (e.g., engineering estimates, your best professional judgment, past release data).

For each source identified, provide the following information:

- (1) Indicate whether the release is continuous without interruption or abatement or routine, anticipated, and intermittent.
- (2) Identify the activity or activities that cause the release from the source.
- (3) If the release results from a malfunction, describe the malfunction and explain why the release should be considered continuous and stable in quantity and rate.
- (4) Identify how you established the pattern of the release and calculated release estimates.

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SECTION II: SOURCE			
INFORMATION	CR-ERNS Number: 1173776		
(continued)			
Tonopah Barn Numbers 1-14 and T1 = 9/14, T2 = 11/14, T3 = 01/15	d Pullet House L 5, T4 = 03/15, T5 = 05/15, T6 = 07/15, T7 = 09/15, T8 = 11/15, 11/16, T12 = 01/17, T13 = 03/17, T14 = 05/17, PL = 07/16		
Part B: Specific Information on the Source	1/16, 112 = 01/17, 113 = 03/17, 114 = 05/17, PL = 07/16		
	ng information. Please provide a SEPARATE sheet for		
ACH source.			
FFECTED MEDIUM. Identify the environmental med	lium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected		
the release from this source. If your source releases hazardo	us substances to more than one medium (e.g., a wastepile releasing		
ormat for EACH medium affected.	a separate source and complete Section II, Parts A, B, and C, of this		
	whether the source is a stack or a ground-based area source.		
Stack Indicate stack height in feet or meters	Ground Based		
indicate stack height in feet of fictors	Ground Dased		
CITDE A CIE XVA TED			
○ SURFACE WATER			
If the release affects any surface water body, give the n	ame of the water body.		
Surface			
Water Body N/A			
If the release offsets a street in the			
Stream If the release affects a stream, give the stream order or average flow rate, in cubic feet per second.			
Stream Order N/A	OR Average Flow Rate (cubic feet/second) N/A		
Lake Surface area of lake (in acres)	N/A Average depth of lake (in meters) N/A		
If the release affects a lake, give the	surface area of the lake in acres and the average depth in meters.		
₹	•		
○ SOIL OR GROUND WATER			
If the release is on or under ground, the location of publi	ic water supply wells within two miles.		
N/A All manure is contained in the manure drying area within the lay house			
Optiona	Information		
The following information is not required to comply with the regulation	n; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks vided, EPA will make conservative assumptions about the appropriate		
values. Please note that the units specified below are suggested units.			
identified.			
For a stack release to air, provide the following information, if available	le:		
Inside diameter (feet or meters) N/A Gas Exit Velocity (ft or meters	/sec) N/A Gas Temp (degrees Fahrenheit, Kelvin, or Celsius) N/A		
For a release to surface water, provide the following information, if av-	ailable:		
Average velocity of surface water (feet/second)	N/A		
A Form 6100-10, Continuous Release Reporting Form	Page of		
or or - of commissions resistance responsible round			

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION

(Part B)

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

### Part B - Specific Information on the Source:

You must identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) affected by the hazardous substance release from <u>each</u> source identified in Section II, Part A. In addition, you must provide specific information on the source and its affected environment. It is important to remember that if you have a release from a single source that affects two different media (e.g., gypsum stack releasing radon to air and radionuclides to ground water), you should treat the release to each medium as a separate source for purposes of reporting. Another important point to remember when completing all sections of the written report is to include the appropriate units, such as kilograms, meters, or curies.

Environmental medium - Identify the environmental medium (i.e., air, surface water, soil, or ground water) that is affected by the release from the identified source.

- Air If the medium affected is air, provide the following information:
  - a. Indicate whether the source is a stack or ground-based area source.
  - b. If the source is a stack, provide the stack height in feet or meters. The stack height is the distance from the ground to the top of the stack.
  - c. If the source is an area source (e.g., a waste pile, surface impoundment, landfill, valve, pump seal, or storage tank vent), provide an estimate of the surface area or area of the release source including the appropriate unit such as square feet, square meters, or acres.
- 2. Surface Water If the medium affected is surface water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release affects any surface water body, give the name of the water body.
  - b. If the release affects a stream, give the "stream order" or the average flow rate (in cubic feet per second). This information can be obtained from your state water resource division of USGS. If you cannot locate this information, use the chart below to estimate the flow rate according to the velocity of the stream. If the velocity of the stream fluctuates during the year, use the average velocity when calculating average flow rate.
  - c. If the release affects a lake, or other large surface water body (e.g., a bay) give the surface area of the lake (in acres) and the average depth (in feet or meters). Below are sources of information for estimating the average lake depth.
- 3. Soil or Ground Water If the medium affected is soil or ground water, provide the following information:
  - a. If the release is on or under ground, indicate the distance to the closest public water supply well within a two-mile radius of the site. Information regarding the location of public water supply wells may be available through the county office that issues permits for wells.

Estimated Average Stream Flow Rates		
and the second second		Mean
Stream	Mean Flow	Velocity
<u>Order</u>	(CFS)	(feet/sec)
1	0.65	1.0
2	3.10	1.3
3	15.00	1.5
4	71.00	1.8
5	340.00	2.3
6	1,600.00	2.7
7	7,600.00	3.3
8	56,000.00	3.9
9	171,000.00	5.6
10	810,000.00	5.9

Sources of Information for Estimating Average Lake Depth If the lake is large enough to be navigable, your local Coast Guard office will have a navigation chart that will provide the average depth of the lake. For smaller lakes, you may estimate the average depth of the lake by relying on your knowledge of the use of the lake and the surrounding area, and your best professional judgment.

Optional information - The following information is not required to comply with the regulation; however, such information will assist EPA in evaluating the risks associated with a continuous release. If the information below is not provided, conservative values will be used to evaluate the risks associated with the continuous release.

- 1. If the source is a stack release to air, provide the: (a) inside diameter of the stack; (b) gas exit velocity; and (c) gas temperature.
- 2. If the release affects surface water, provide the average velocity of the surface water.

# EXAMPLES OF REPORTING SINGLE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

In this example, your facility has a release which may qualify for reduced reporting as a continuous release. The hazardous substances released from the identified source (Stack A) are hydrogen chloride (7647010) and hydrogen flouride (7664393) The volume of hydrogen chloride (HCI) released in 24-hour period is between 0 and 9,950 lbs. During the previous year, 11,500 lbs of HCI was released. The release occurs once per week in February and June for a total of 8 days per year. The amount of hydrogen flouride (HFI) released is between 1 and 6,000 lbs. The release of HFI occurs approximately 120 days each year. A total amount released last year was 13,800 lbs.

For these releases from the specific source, you must provide the information outlined below.

Period of the <u>Release</u>	February; June	All 12 months
Total Quantity Released in Previous Year (in lbs., kg or Ci)	11,500 lbs.	13,800
Number of Days Release Occurs ( <u>per year</u> )	∞	120
Normal Range (in lbs., kg or Ci per day) per Bound	0 lbs	1 lb
Norma (in lbs., kg o Upper Bound	9,950 lbs	6,000 lbs
ce CASRN#	7647010	7664393
Name of Hazardous Substance	Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	Hydrogen Flouride (HFI)

## EXAMPLE OF REPORTING A MIXTURE

include its percentage by weight. For example, for the release of mixture Z, you must provide the following information about its components, ethylene oxide, acrolein, and In this example, if your facility wants to report the release of a mixture of hazardous substances, you must list each component of the mixture by hazardous substance and 2.3.5-tri-chlorophenol:

				Normal R	ange of OI	Normal Range of OR Normal Range of	nge of		-	
	Name of Hazardone			Compor	nents — — Ci ner dav)	- Mixtu	re Si per dav)	Number of Days	Total Quantity of Mixture Released	Period of
Name of Mixture	Substance Components	CASRN#	Weight Percentage	Upper Bound	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Lower	Release Occurs (per year)	Upper Lower Upper Lower Release Occurs in Previous Year  Bound Bound Bound (per year) (in lbs., kg or Ci)	the <u>Release</u>
Z	(components listed below)					100 lbs	0 lbs	365	79,500 lbs	All 12 Months
Z	Ethylene oxide	75218	10%	10 lbs	0 Ibs					
2	Acrolein	107028	15%	15 lbs	0 lbs					
Z	2,3,5-tri- chlorophenol	933788	70%	20 lbs	o Ibs					under und geschen der

Part C: Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Please provide a SEPARATE sheet for EACH source.								Car Adams a series of a		
	y and Quantit SEPARATE s	y of Each Ha heet for EACE	zardous Sub I source.	Substance or Mixture Released From Each Source	ixture Re	leased Fron	Each So	urce		
Name of Source:	-	Tonopah Barn Numbers 1-14 and Pullet House L T8 = 11/15, T9 = 01/16, T10 = 03/16, T11 = 11/16,	s 1-14 and Pulle , T10 = 03/16, T	]	1 = 9/14, T2 = 01/17, T	T1 = 9/14, T2 = 11/14, T3 = 01/15, T4 = 03/15, T5 T12 = 01/17, T13 = 03/17, T14 = 05/17, PL = 07/16	01/15, T4 = 0 = 05/17, PL	13/15, T5 = 05/15, T = 07/16	T1 = 9/14, T2 = 11/14, T3 = 01/15, T4 = 03/15, T5 = 05/15, T6 = 07/15, T7 = 09/15, 12 = 01/17, T13 = 03/17, T14 = 05/17, PL = 07/16	5,
List each hazardous substance released from the source identified above and provide the following information.	s substance rele	ased from the so	nrce identified	above and pro	vide the fo	llowing inform		ude units where approp	Include units where appropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).	ries (Ci).
Name of Hazardous Substance	us Substance	CASRN#	Norn (in lbs., kg Upper Bound	Normal Range (in lbs., kg, or Ci per day) r Bound Lower Bound	puno	Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)		Total Quantity Released in Previous Year (in lbs., kg. or Ci)	r Release	the
Ammonia	The second secon	7664-41-7	1,593 lbs / day	0 lbs / day	365		Unknown	)Wn	All 12 months	Processing Section 1997
   List each mixture released from the source identified above and provide the following information.	eleased from the	e source identifi	ed above and pr	rovide the follo	Wing infor		de units where a	Include units where appropriate. Radionuclides in curies (Ci).	des in curies (Ci).	
Name of Mixture	Name of Hazardous Substance Components	lous CASRN#	Weight Percentage	Normal Range of Components (in lbs., kg, or Ci per d Upper Lowe Bound Bound	nge of OR sats Si per day) (ir Lower Bound	Normal Range of OR Normal Range of Components  (in lbs., kg, or Ci per day) (in lbs., kg, or Ci per day)  Upper Lower Upper Lower Bound Bound Bound Bound		Number of Days Release Occurs (per year)	Total Quantity of Mixture Released in Previous Year (in lbs., kg or Ci)	Period of the Release
N/A		Ville control weeking and the second state of	Annual Section of the							

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ne of Hazardous Substance: Ammoni	a e
ove, aggregate the upper bounds of the normal rar	If the normal range of a release) for the hazardous substance identified ange of the identified hazardous substance across all sources identified in a component of a mixture, be certain to include the upper bound of the ar calculation of the SSI trigger.
Name of Source(s)	Upper Bound of the Normal Range of the Release (specify lbs., kg., or Ci)
Tonopah Barn #s 1-14 & Pullet House L	1,593 lbs.
2 10 41 80 80 8	
TITE LEFT MARKY ISLATIS (Administrational and analysis) and acceptance page decomposition of the contraction	
r	t e an e s'a
TOTAL - SSI trigger for this hazardou	is substance release*: 1,593 lbs.
MATERIA CONTROL CONTRO	

### INSTRUCTIONS SECTION III: SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

### **CR-ERNS Number:**

If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC (1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-ERNS database.

After you provide the required information for all sources of continuous releases from your facility, you must aggregate information of a hazardous substance release from <u>all</u> sources to determine the SSI trigger (upper bound of the normal range) for each hazardous substance released at your facility.

The SSI trigger of a particular hazardous substance is calculated by aggregating the upper bounds of the hazardous substance released across <u>all</u> sources at a facility.

If you are aggregating CERCLA hazardous substance releases from separate, contiguous, or adjacent facilities and reporting them in a single report, aggregate the upper bound of the normal range of the hazardous substance released from <u>all</u> sources at the site to determine the SSI trigger. If you aggregate your releases across facilities, the SSI trigger must also be site-specific, not facility-specific. Aggregating releases across facilities at the same site may reduce your reporting burden; however, EPA will evaluate the risks associated with the releases as if the releases were from one facility.

To calculate the SSI trigger for each hazardous substance you should:

- 1. List each specific source name and enter the upper bound of the normal range of the release from that source. If the identified hazardous substance is a component of a mixture, enter the upper bound of the normal range for that component of the mixture (as determined in Section II, Part C).
- 2. Aggregate the upper bound quantities from each source of the release. Report these totals as the SSI trigger for the hazardous substance. The example that is provided below illustrates the calculation of the SSI trigger for a release of ammonia.

The above method for calculating the SSI trigger of a hazardous substance assumes that all releases of the same hazardous substance occur simultaneously (i.e., over the same 24-hour period). To the extent that the frequency of the release differs, you may adjust the SSI trigger so that it more accurately reflects the frequency and quantity of the hazardous substance released from all sources over a 24-hour period. The SSI trigger in the final analysis must reflect the upper bound of the normal range of the release, taking into consideration all sources of the release at the facility. The normal range of the release includes all continuous releases previously reported or occurring over a 24-hour period during the previous year.

Calculat	ion of the SSI Trig	ger for a
H	azardous Substanc	:e
Hazardous		Upper
Substance	Source	Bound
Ammonia	Tank Vents in Building #1	120 lbs.
	Valves in Building #5	115 lbs.
Upper Bo	ound for Ammonia	235 lbs.

For the purposes of this example, it is assumed that the only sources of the ammonia release at the facility are the Tank Vents in Building #1 and the Valves in Building #5.

### Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 10 hours per response. Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed form to this address.

## SECTION II: SOURCE INFORMATION INSTRUCTIONS

### CR-ERNS Number:

(1-800-424-8802). This CR-ERNS number will become the identifier for your facility. Your CR-ERNS number will never change; it is the number that identifies you in the CR-If you are reporting a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance(s), you will be assigned a CR-ERNS number when you make this initial telephone call to the NRC ERNS database.

## Part C - Identity and Quantity of Each Hazardous Substance or Mixture Released:

For each source, you must report information about the identity and quantity of the hazardous substances released from the source. In particular, you must identify the normal range of each release and the total annual quantity released during the previous year from each source. You are not necessarily required to monitor releases to determine the normal range of the release. You may establish the normal range by using engineering estimates of releases under various operating conditions, knowledge of the operating history of the facility, experience with operating processes, professional judgment, or any other method that has a sound technical basis. EPA will use the upper bound of the normal range to estimate the risks to human health and the environment posed by the hazardous substance release. To provide the required information regarding the quantity of the hazardous substance released from each identified source, you should begin by determining whether the release is a single hazardous substance or a mixture of hazardous substances.

### Normal Range

The <u>normal range</u> of a continuous release includes all releases of a hazardous substance (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) reported or occurring during any 24-hour period under normal operating conditions during the previous year. Only releases that are both continuous and stable in quantity and rate may be included in the normal range. Reporting Single Hazardous Substances - For gach source, follow the directions below to report each hazardous substance released from the source that is a single hazardous substance or a component of a mixture that you Identify the hazardous substance released by name and by Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CASRN). The CASRN for a hazardous substance can be located in any material safety data sheet or in wish to report separately.

- most chemical supplier company catalogues.
  - Provide the upper and lower bounds of the normal range of the release from the identified source (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) during the previous year.
  - Estimate the total annual amount (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the hazardous substance released from the identified source during the previous year 4 m 4
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
  - Indicate the actual months the release occurs.

Reporting a Mixture - For each source, follow the directions below to report each mixture released from the source.

- Identify the mixture by name (e.g., Blue Pigment #25).
- Estimate the percentage by weight of each hazardous substance component of the mixture. Identify each hazardous substance component of the mixture by name and CASRN.
- Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of each hazardous substance component of the mixture that was released from this source. To calculate the upper bound of the normal range of each hazardous substance component, multiply the weight percentage of each component by the upper bound quantity of the mixture.
  - Provide the upper and lower bounds (i.e., quantity in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the normal range of the <u>nixture</u> that was released from the identified source during the previous year. 5, 5
- Specify the frequency of the release by indicating the number of days the release occurs per year from the identified source. Stating "continuous" is not sufficient, as one source may be continuously operating 365 days a year, while another source may be continuously operating on weekdays, 261 days a year.
  - Estimate the total annual quantity (in pounds, kilograms, or curies) of the mixture that was released from the identified source during the previous year
    - Indicate the actual months the release occurs.